

WORLD POLICY OF U. S. REVISED

International Cables Conference Has Forced New Stand for America's Protection.

The complete change of America's world policy growing out of the war was made necessary by developments in the international cables conferences, it was disclosed here today.

CHANGE IN POLICY.

At the close of the war this Government let it be known that she wanted nothing out of it except internationalization of a dot on the Pacific known as the Island of Yap.

Recently the United States has asserted that it has inseparable rights in Mesopotamia, in the German cables, and in all the former German overseas possessions.

Had the demand for internationalization of Yap been met without quibble, there would have been no change of policy by this Government. However, the disposition of the other nations participating in the Cables Conference was to "permit" the United States, as a matter of courtesy rather than of right, to share in the use of cable facilities on the island. Thus it is pointed out, the United States either had to submit to this interpretation or else assert an actual, physical war-on claim.

HARDING ACCEPTS POLICY.

The next development, therefore, was the declaration of Secretary of State Coby in a world-shaking note in the eleventh hour of the old Administration, that the United States has war-vested rights not only in Yap and all former German overseas possessions, but in Mesopotamia, a British mandate over a part of Turkey.

This new policy was immediately adopted by the new Administration and asserted in even more emphatic terms.

The rights of the United States in Mesopotamia, although apparently different from those of this country in Yap, as the former is not a former German overseas possession, are based on the same principle, it was pointed out today. That principle is the right of conquest.

Officials of the new Administration, backing up the eleventh-hour stand of the old, insist that if the United States had not sent millions of men to France, Great Britain would have Mesopotamia to protect and Japan no islands in the Pacific, or anywhere else, from which to exclude all nations except on her own terms.

CHANGE ASTOUNDS EUROPE.

The change in America's world policy as a result of the war is believed to have astounded Europe. The allies had proceeded on the assumption that if America didn't want anything out of the war beyond internationalization of Yap, all other dispositions were none of America's business. They made the mistake, however, of failing to grant America one claim on the basis of a war-won right, it was pointed out, and thus making it necessary for this Government to assert that right on the broadest possible scale.

GOV. EDWARDS MAY LEAD DRIVE ON "BLUE LAWS"

NEW YORK, April 17.—Chairmanship of a national "anti-blue law" organization yesterday was tendered to Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey. The governor took the offer under advisement, announcing he will make known his decision tomorrow.

In the event of acceptance, the executive is expected to make known his aims and purposes of the organization at a banquet here April 25, given by the Citizens' Committee of the State of New York, in honor of citizens "opposed to government by blue laws."

MISS GLADYS FELDMAN, former Zeigfeld Polles beauty, has again denied the persistent rumor that she has been invited by the Prince of Wales to spend the summer at Buckingham Palace. Miss Feldman met the Prince when he visited this country last year.



PEACE WAITS ON NEW LAWS

State of War to Continue Until Congress Disposes of Other Matters.

By GEORGE R. HOLMES. International News Service.

Having gone along for more than two years actually at peace and technically at war with Germany, the United States appeared today to be in a fair way to continue in such a state for some time yet.

PEACE DATE UNCERTAIN.

Despite the proposal made by President Harding in his message to Congress for passage "without further delay" of the Knox peace resolution, the status of that resolution appeared today to be uncertain as to date of enactment. It has been snarled up in the legislative wheels of the new Congress in such a way that there will be considerable delay unless White House wishes to give it precedence or the Senate program makers can evolve some way out of the tangle.

The principal trouble, according to leaders, is that both "pressing" pieces of legislation—the Knox resolution and the emergency tariff—are prolific of lengthy speeches and almost endless talk. To give one precedence invites the risk of having the Senate getting snarled up in a long fight that will indefinitely delay the other.

TARIFF COMES FIRST.

According to present plans, the tariff bill will come first. The long-fought Colombian Treaty, which has provided unceasing oratorical fireworks during this first week of the new session, will hold away until Wednesday when it will be ratified and put away. Thereafter, Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, hopes to introduce the tariff bill and make it the unfinished business of the Senate, precluding the consideration of other legislation until its passage.

FRENCH POLICY ANGRERS JAPAN

Apparent Support of U. S. in Yap Dispute Chagrins Nipponese Diplomats.

By HARRY L. ROGERS. International News Service.

Japan's chagrin at the apparent desertion by France of the Japanese cause in the controversy over the Island of Yap, was evidenced today by Japanese diplomats here, when it was made plain at the Japanese embassy that Baron Shidehara has urged the publication of the Yap correspondence on the ground that Japan has not had a proper public hearing.

FRANCE FAVORS U. S.

The action of France in promising to urge a solution satisfactory to the American Government when the question of Yap came up before the Allied Supreme Council is believed to have been influenced by intimations from this Government that participation by America in the deliberations of the Supreme Council might be dependent upon the acceptance or rejection by the Allies of the fundamental principles laid down in Secretary Hughes' recent note.

The Harding Administration is convinced, it was stated on high authority today, that participation in the conference would be advisable from many points of view, provided proper safeguards are taken to prevent such action from being construed as committing this Government to principles which it opposes. As France is known to be eager for the support of the United States in her campaign to enforce payment of the German indemnity, it was naturally to her advantage to lose no time in replying to the Hughes note.

Premier Briand's communication of April 7 is said to have been the first indication the United States has had of support from France since the Yap dispute took definite form. All through the communications conference, the French delegates are understood to have backed up the contentions of Japan, and both Great Britain and France are known to have endorsed the view that no binding reservation was ever made by the United States against the allocation of Yap.

While the French reply does not commit France definitely to an acceptance of the fundamental principles of Secretary Hughes' note, it pledges France to support a solution "satisfactory to the United States," and goes out of its way to throw cold water upon the case of Japan.

FOCH TO TAKE RUHR FOR DEBT

Widespread Seizures of German Material Planned for May 1, French Report.

PARIS, April 17.—France proposes a widespread material seizure in Germany May 1 if Germany refuses to pay the amount of reparations calculated as due then by the reparations commission.

BASED ON FOCH REPORT.

The proposals for this extended occupation are contained in the report of M. Loucheur, minister of the French liberated regions. This report, which is separate from the military one drawn up by Marshal Foch and his army colleagues, was presented to the French Cabinet yesterday. The military report already had been considered.

The Loucheur report, while kept very secret, is understood to provide for French management of all the railways, factories, docks, rivers, canals and mines in the territory to be taken over.

If any additional evidence was needed to show that France is prepared for drastic action against Germany it was furnished today when the French government sent a note to the Allies demanding that the Supreme Council conference date be again advanced to April 27 or 28 and to be held either in Paris or London.

Premier Briand informed the cabinet this morning that perhaps it would be advisable to occupy also a region outside the Ruhr including a part of Westphalia.

INCREASE TROOPS ON RHINE.

The approval covered the Foch plan for an increase in the present forces on the Rhine of 80 per cent, making certain to overwhelm any German opposition to Ruhr occupation which might manifest itself as the French soldiers move in, reducing these forces later.

Also covered was the Foch suggestion to mobilize the classes of 1918 and 1919, replacing one in July with the class of 1921.

Consent was given to the Loucheur comprehensive plan for the taxation of coal and industrial products leaving the Ruhr.

M. Briand is going ahead convinced of the support of the United States. The United States is with us," he is quoted today as having declared at the session of the cabinet held last night in the Elysee Palace.

He added that in no circumstances would France accept outside modification.

Wins Divorce From War Hero Who Inherited Millions



Mrs. Irene Helen Roberts has obtained a divorce and custody of her two children from Capt. Marshall Roberts war hero, a dispatch from London reports. Roberts inherited millions from his father, a New York real estate man.

Gompers Dons His Old Slouch Hat and Orchid To Start on Honeymoon

By WINIFRED VAN DUZEN.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Samuel Gompers and Mrs. Gertrude Ainslee Gleaves Neuschel Gompers, his bride, left this city yesterday for a honeymoon trip to Toronto.

They also left a "Well, well!" sentiment among the groups here—her friends and his, who are whiling away the Sabbath trying to find out about each other.

For this romance between an aged leader of labor and a beautiful young musician was so deftly conducted between walkouts, recitals, picketing decisions, strike threats, music lessons, and so on, that it was suspected only after it had gone the matrimonial way that all good romances.

Judge of the Supreme Court Robert Wagner, who performed the wedding ceremony at 10:30 yesterday in the hotel Woodward, had this to say:

SISTERS ATTEND WEDDING.

"I have known Mr. Gompers for many years, but I had no idea that he planned to marry. I had never met his wife until this morning when he called me to the hotel to marry them."

There were only a few close friends of Mr. Gompers and sisters of the bride. Oh, yes, they seemed very happy; the bridegroom said he was "too happy for words."

He laughed as he denied any knowledge of their "soul meeting," and continued:

"I don't suppose they had any. You see, they both are mature and no doubt find sufficient romance in tangible association."

Mrs. Gompers' sisters, who attended the wedding, are Mrs. Irvin Brown and Miss Elsie Gleaves of Trenton. Others present were John Morrison, publisher and old friend of Mr. Gompers; Sarah Conboy, international secretary of the United Textile Workers of America; B. A. Larger, secretary of the United Garment Workers' Union; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rucker and William J. Ashby.

Mrs. Gompers is taller by a head than her famous husband. She is slender, graceful, very blond with a great deal of shiny hair and large violet eyes. She wears a neatly tailored blue serge suit and fox scarf; her small straw toque was set at an angle and trimmed with a huge bow the side. She wore a corsage of orchids.

WEARS OLD SLOUCH HAT.

The groom laid aside his skull cap for the day, but clung to his old slouch hat. He acknowledged unusualness of the occasion by an orchid in his buttonhole.

According to records in the marriage license bureau he is seventy-one and his bride thirty-eight. Their story, nearly as it could be pieced together from odds and ends contributed by their widely separated groups of friends, is this:

Years ago a man named Gompers who was beginning to attract attention in the labor field, went to Trenton to address a group of political economists. At the conclusion of his talk an artist potter, whose name was William T. Gleaves, congratulated him and invited him home.

He there met a tall, beautiful girl in her early teens. They struck up the old friendship that sometimes flourishes between persons of unlike ages and interests. Gompers, visiting Trenton, often met the Gleaves family and Gertrude. Then Gleaves moved to Zanesville, Ohio, and the friendship faded out. The girl grew up and developed unusual talent in painting and music, doing concert work and giving music lessons. She finally married Louis Neuschel and came to New York to live.

YANK TOLD TO GET CRONKHITE

Pothier Says He Slew Young Major by Order of Captain Rosenbluth.

TACOMA, Wash., April 17.—Roland P. Pothier, charged with slaying Major Alexander Cronkhite at Camp Lewis in October, 1918, confessed to Federal authorities that he was ordered by his superior officer, Capt. Robert Rosenbluth, to bring out a loaded gun and "get" Cronkhite, it was announced yesterday by Prosecutor J. W. Selden, who disclosed five alleged confessions made by Pothier.

MAJOR SHOT IN BREAST.

Major Cronkhite was the son of Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, now commander of the Third Corps Area, with headquarters at Baltimore.

"I joined Major Cronkhite on the maneuver grounds at Camp Lewis," the alleged confession of Pothier, made in jail at Providence, R. I., on March 24 last, reads, "and when about two feet behind him I loaded my revolver with three shells. I fired one shot into the open field, and as the major was turning around in my direction I fired my second shot at the major, hitting him in the right breast."

A description of the incidents leading up to the shooting is given in the purported confession, Mr. Selden said. After explaining that Captain Rosenbluth first approached him four days before the shooting, Pothier's statement says:

"On the day or the night thereafter I again met Captain Rosenbluth, and he asked me if I remembered what he said to me the other night about firing a pistol. I answered 'yes.' He then asked me if I had any idea what it was for, and I answered 'no.' He then said: 'I want to get Major Cronkhite.' I asked him what he meant, and he said: 'I want to kill him.'"

"WANT TO GET RID OF HIM."

"I asked him what his reasons were for wanting me to kill the major, and he said: 'Because we want to get him out of the way.'"

The alleged confession then stated, as given out by Mr. Selden, that Rosenbluth told Pothier precisely what he was to do and promised him protection and then continued:

"Rosenbluth said, 'Be sure that you hit him in a good place, so he won't have a chance to say anything.'"

"I asked Rosenbluth what I was to do after I shot Cronkhite and he said, 'You never mind. I will be somewhere around and when I see him fall I will run up and grab him. If there are any questions asked, I will tell them he shot himself accidentally.' I went to say nothing," Rosenbluth told me.

Everything happened as scheduled, Pothier stated in his alleged confession, and Major Cronkhite was shot in the right breast. After the shooting Pothier described the scene as follows:

"As Cronkhite fell I heard another shot from behind and Captain Rosenbluth came rushing up on the scene. He picked up Cronkhite and dragged his body so that it lay in a position parallel with the road. Rosenbluth then drew his pistol from his holster and shot a hole through a tobacco can and said:

"Do not forget about this being target practice and that the Major shot himself accidentally."

"Captain Rosenbluth then looked over Major Cronkhite and said, 'I think he is dead.'"

The board of inquiry at Camp Lewis which investigated the death of Major Cronkhite decided that he was killed by a bullet from his own pistol.

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS."

Fresh cut, home-grown specimens at GODEF, 1214 F—Advt.

PRINCIPALS in the Lockport, Ill., Oulja board case. It all started when Mrs. Clara Yost lost some raisins and sugar. She consulted Oulja and was told that her neighbor, Mrs. Frank Watters, had stolen the goods. The story got out and Mrs. Watters sued Mrs. Yost for \$10,000 for slander.



Below Mrs. Clara Yost, Mrs. Frank Watters.

OBREGON HITS YANKEE GROUP

"Try to Keep Other Americans Out by Slanders, So They Can Monopolize Riches."

A bitter attack upon Americans who, President Obregon alleges, seek to prevent recognition of the Mexican government so that they may continue to maintain a monopoly on the wealth of that country, is contained in an address delivered by the president of Mexico to a party from St. Louis, Mo., and made public here today by the Mexican embassy.

FRIGHTEN OTHERS AWAY.

President Obregon declared that "this group of men, who had the fortune to come first to our country and to discover our inexhaustible riches, should have been the first to point out to their own country the numberless opportunities offered by Mexico," but "their desire has been always to frighten away their fellow-citizens in order to prevent them from coming to Mexico where they may take advantage of its total riches."

"This group has been clamoring," Obregon said, "by means of the press paid by it, that the Mexican people is an enemy of the American people. The real enemy is, in fact, this very group of men; and I say enemy of the American people because, in preventing us from knowing each other and from establishing cordial relations upon the basis of mutual respect and estimation, they unlawfully work against the two peoples."

President Obregon expressed the hope that men from all the nations of the world might come to Mexico in order to know the "dangers" offered by that country and the advantages that could be obtained through honest effort.

CALLS THEM EGOTISTIC.

Those persons in the United States who are said by Obregon to be working to prevent recognition of Mexico are described by him as "essentially egotistic and only able to see through the crystal of their own material existence."

"We wish all people to know," Obregon said, "that while we have a hand to capture undesirable foreigners and put them out of our frontiers, we also have another to offer with all sincerity to moral and enterprising men who may come to collaborate with us and to partake of our immense wealth."

He concluded by declaring his desire that the visitors "carry a working remembrance of this great people so little known and so greatly slandered, and that each become a herald of the truth."

CHRISTEN BABY ON SPOT WHERE DAD WAS KILLED

BOLOGNA, Italy, April 17.—The baby daughter of Lawyer Goddani was christened in the municipal palace here in the room where her father was killed by the Bolsheviks last November.

A great ceremony attended the christening. The child was escorted by Fascists and young girls dressed in white to the palace, where Cardinal Gustinetti performed the religious rite. He named the baby "Italia."

IOWA TEACHERS REFUSED BOARD FOR MAID LACK

DES MOINES, April 17.—Polk County teachers refused to accept a "hospitality strike" here today. They have refused to board teachers at rural schools during the school term.

The strike is expected to create a difficult situation, since teachers have been paid such low salaries, and many districts probably will be unable to find lodging.

The farm wives pleaded "inability to get maid service."

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Turtle Bears 1884 Initials.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., April 17.—A land turtle with initials and the date 1884 carved on its shell has been found on the Stratton farm near here. Inquiry showed the initials were carved by Clark, Joseph and Russell Stratton and their boy chums, Frank and Albert Borton. The turtle was found within 300 yards of where they released it thirty-seven years ago.

TO ATTEND CONVENTION.

In the autumn following his wife's death, the labor leader, while making one of his frequent trips to New York from his headquarters in Washington, again met the little girl of the old Trenton days.

It is likely their romance began at that meeting. In December a year ago then Mrs. Neuschel brought

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